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TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND!

The project of THE TIMES for supplying 10,000 copies of its Annual Trade Number, for distribution at the Southern California Exhibit in Chicago and throughout the East, is a success. Nearly 7000 copies have already been subscribed for by enterprising citizens for that purpose. Another edition of 2000 copies has just been printed, making the total issue of the Annual, thus far, 23,000 copies, as follows:

January 1st, 15,000 Copies
 January 5th, 5,000
 January 20th, 3,000

Total, 23,000
 Orders are still being received, the papers to be forwarded by us to the manager of the exhibit at Chicago, or otherwise disposed of, as the subscribers may severally direct. Citizens can also accomplish a good work by mailing the Annual in quantities to suit themselves.

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It is announced that the President and most of his Cabinet will visit the Pacific Coast soon after adjournment of Congress.

The Assemblymen appear to have seen a great light, as they yesterday passed the Electric Railway Bill without one dissenting vote.

CLEVELAND says that he and Hill are on the best of terms and always have been. This is "important if true." Meantime the relations between Hill and Henry Watterson are somewhat strained.

CORRESPONDENTS who fail to send their names with their contributions, or who sign fictitious names to sinister outgivings, must not be surprised at the fate of their illegitimate screeds. They go to the waste basket direct.

The Cincinnati Times-Star advocates the teaching of Spanish in the public schools, in view of our important and growing trade relations with the Spanish-speaking countries to the south of us. If any foreign language is taught in our schools, it should certainly be Spanish, which is essentially an American language.

The Washington, Pa., Journal of January 13, has an article apropos the cremation of Emma Abbott, with a letter from Benn Pittman, who relates that at the time of the incineration of his wife thirteen years ago the songstress was a visitor to the crematory and expressed herself in favor of cremation as a means of disposing of the dead. She is said to have highly praised the good sense of Mrs. Pittman for choosing to be cremated.

The Herald is mistaken when it states that Chief of Police Burns was assailed by THE TIMES. As soon as Mr. Burns had outlined his policy, THE TIMES supported him. Mr. Burns can, and doubtless will, if necessary, substantiate this statement. The Herald is very loose-jointed in its facts. It is acting like a mad bull in a crockery shop. Control yourself, esteemed Herald. Pull down your heraldic vestments.

It is not very encouraging to city taxpayers to learn that specifications have been drawn for repairs on the new City Hall, including the placing of numerous brick piers or columns in the basement, and several strong trusses in the attic to assist supporting the roof. Baseboards and moldings that have shrunk from the walls will be removed, and the building is to be thoroughly overhauled. How often are municipal buildings supposed to need repairs, and how long are they supposed to last?

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE RAILROAD.

If any proof were needed that a majority of the present State Legislature is the obedient servant of the Southern Pacific Company (of Kentucky,) that proof was furnished—at least as far as the Senate is concerned—on Tuesday, when a vote was taken in the Senate upon Berry's Reassessment Bill. The railroad carried everything before it.

The Berry bill is a measure of simple justice. It provides that where any assessment has been declared invalid since the year 1882 there shall be levied by the same authority as levies all taxes another assessment covering the valuation for the years for which a tax has been declared invalid. The bill was of course designed to reach the great railroad corporation which owes the State \$2,500,000 in unpaid taxes levied for the years 1883 to 1887. These are the taxes sued for by the State, which the railroad company, admitting it owes, declines to pay. The suits have never been tried upon their merits, but several years ago were thrown out of the United States Supreme Court upon a technicality.

There is no question of the fact that the railroad owes these four years of unpaid taxes. There is some question as to minor amounts—as to the rate of assessment on certain properties, and so forth—such questions as arise every year in the case of private citizens; but what private citizen, because he disputes a detail of his assessment, refuses to pay the whole, and refuses to pay after year? How soon would he be brought to account and his property sold by the sheriff? And what greater right, may we ask, has this railroad corporation than the humblest taxpayer of the State?

In the course of his speech, Senator Berry said:

How can the giant corporation be compelled to pay its just dues? In its might it says that it is greater than the State and above the people and that it will not pay on technicalities. The courts have decided in favor of the railroad, and now some measure is demanded which will permit the State recovering what is justly due it. There is no need to disguise the fact that this bill is designed to force a settlement from the Southern Pacific Railway Company. The corporation cannot expect to rob the people of the taxes, and instead, in my opinion, be willing to accept any measure permitting and encouraging a settlement. That giant monopoly, with all its power, should stand upon the same ground with the humblest citizen. It should pay its share of taxes and should not seek to evade its obligations by calling up technicalities in the law.

Senator Ostrom of Yuba followed with one of the strongest speeches that has been made in the Senate during the present term—a speech that did him credit. He showed that the school teachers of San Francisco are today working for nothing because the tax levied would not meet the necessities of the Government. He added:

If the railroad company paid what it owed, the just dues of the people might be met, but today the people occupy a most humiliating position. We see great corporations defying the law. They refuse to pay their taxes. I refer particularly to the Southern Pacific Company, which says to us, "We will pay what we choose, and refuse to pay what we don't wish." This far they have successfully resisted the law, but there must come a time when the corporation will be forced to realize of its duties. The people will not stand such insults long. Every Senator, when he took his oath at the desk before us, obligated himself to vote for the passage of this bill. It is just a right.

Senator Williams of Tehama then showed how Judge Field kept the railroad cases four years in his court, and then decided that the railroad need not pay. Senator Crandall of Santa Clara, declared that the State Board of Equalization was friendly to the Southern Pacific, and said the railroad must bear its share of the burden of taxation.

In spite of these strong arguments—in spite of the intrinsic merit of the case, the bill met an ignominious failure, only ten Senators voting in favor of it. The names of those ten Senators, which we take pleasure in recording, are as follows: Berry, Crandall, Goucher, Hancock, Langford, McGowan, Mead, Ostrom, Shippee, Wilson.

Among the Senators who voted against the bill was Senator Carpenter of Los Angeles, who, moreover, recorded his whereabouts by making an elaborate defense of the corporation.

We have no desire to see any injustice done to the Southern Pacific Company, or any other corporation. We entertain no inordinate animosity to men or corporations because they are wealthy. We despise those who introduce cinch bills more than we do the vulnerable among the aggregations of capital which they attempt to bleed. All that we ask—all that any reasonable citizen of California, asks of the Southern Pacific Company is that it pay what it owes to the State, as any ordinary citizen has to pay; that it does not use its great wealth to corrupt counts and commissions, in order to escape its obligations and thus make the burden heavier on those who can less afford to pay. This has been our position for years.

The Southern Pacific Company may rest assured that this matter will not be allowed to drop. The people are commencing to arouse on this subject, and when once thoroughly aroused, they will push their demand for justice to the bitter end. The time has gone by when a few thousand dollars or a few fat positions will insure the indefinite postponement of the question. It must be settled, and the longer the settlement is delayed the dearer it will cost the railroad. That corporation is playing with fire. It should remember Abraham Lincoln's saying, and not imagine that it can "fool all the people all the time."

THERE is a great difference of opinion between Gen. Miles on the one side, and Secretary Proctor and the President on the other, as to Col. Forsyth's conduct of the Wounded Knee battle. Gen. Miles scores Col. Forsyth in a merciless manner, accusing him of neglect of duty, disobedience of orders, general incompetency and lack of judgment and discretion.

On the other hand, the Secretary of War, after reviewing the evidence at great length, fully sustains Col. Forsyth's management, and the President sustains Secretary Proctor in his decision.

OUR description, in yesterday's TIMES, of the sad plight of ex-Gov. Pio Pico has aroused much interest and sympathy. We publish this morning several interesting letters bearing on the subject. Among others is one from the attorney of Don Pio, showing that certain features of the case are even more flagrant than we had supposed, and announcing that an attempt will be made to obtain a rehearing. It will not, however, do to depend upon this. The venerable relic of earlier days is in want, and should be provided for. The suggestion made by one correspondent, for an old-time Spanish ball, appears to be an excellent one. It would be an attractive combination of benevolence and entertainment, in which each participant, while doing a good action, would at the same time get his money's worth. Let us have a ball, as a testimonial to Don Pio.

A DISPATCH from Washington announces that Stanford has secured a favorable report on the \$1,250,000 San Francisco Postoffice bill. It was recently stated that Mr. Stanford had interested himself in the Los Angeles building appropriation, but it was probably a mistake. The Senator's interests "north of Kern" demand all his attention.

THE San Francisco Examiner does not believe that J. F. Swift will succeed Secretary Windom. That journal, after telling how the President desired to appoint Swift to a place in the Cabinet, but was prevented from doing so by the opposition of Estee, says:

Swift is still the American Minister to Japan, and is not likely to be asked to take care of the finances of the country. He has many friends, but his friends would be likely to try and give him a stronging if he had the chance. He is a Western man, and West street thinks there is no financial sense west of the Rocky Mountains. He is not a silver man, so the West has no use for him. He is the deadly foe of Stewart of Nevada and all his following, and he cannot help the President will be looked for with a good deal of interest.

AMU-EMENTS.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE.—The Steen and Wood combination continue their entertainment to the amusement and mystification of the audience every night. The company will give its concluding performance to-morrow evening. Mr. and Mrs. Steen are well worth seeing.

For though in the quiet evening You give me the kiss of peace, You say I am not worth a word, That never for me The pain of the heart should cease, How many go forth in the morning, That never come home at night, And how many have broken At dawn words spoken That sorrow can never set right.

If I had known in the morning How much you would love me, I would have been more careful, darling, But we vex "our own" With love and tone, We might never take back again.

For though in the quiet evening You give me the kiss of peace, You say I am not worth a word, That never for me The pain of the heart should cease, How many go forth in the morning, That never come home at night, And how many have broken At dawn words spoken That sorrow can never set right.

Senator Hearst's Condition. (Washington Special to N. Y. Sun, Feb. 9.) Several weeks ago, a consultation of eminent physicians from New York, Philadelphia and Washington announced that Senator Hearst of California was afflicted with cancer of the stomach, and could live a few days only. The Senator is yet alive, although the chances of his recovery are slight.

The remarkable fact in connection with his case is this: From the beginning of his illness his wife has maintained that the doctor's diagnosis of his case was wrong and that he has no cancer of the stomach and will recover. She has insisted upon making this statement to her friends, and on every morning that the doctors said the Senator must die during the day, she has informed her friend, Senator Stanford, that Mr. Hearst was better and brighter than usual, and that she has every hope for his recovery.

His heart has been unremitting in her attention to her sick husband, and no nurse could be more faithful than she. Her persistence in claiming that he has no fatal disease has caused many of her friends to think she is right, although the opinion is that the doctor's report was not a mistake, and that Hearst's seat in Congress will soon be vacant.

PACIFIC COAST NOTES.

Editor Munn of the San Jacinto Register has purchased an entire new printing outfit, including a cylinder press.

The fight against Henry Wienhardt's brewery at Portland by the trades union has been settled by a compromise.

J. W. Dunlap, the convict who made a sensational escape from Folsom some days ago, was captured in a Sacramento saloon.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Railroad Affairs and Railroad Statesmen.

THE CLASSICAL SOLO OF YOLO.

Gossip About Southern California Members—Caliente County Division Advocates—Two General Bills for Division.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 10.—[Special correspondence of THE TIMES.] This is not an anti-railroad Legislature. It was shown on a vote taken yesterday on the matter of abolishing the Railroad Commission. In the Senate there were but seven members who favored letting the people decide the question for themselves. Their names are Berry, Crandall, Langford, McGowan, Mead, Ostrom and Wilson. Senators Sewell, Preston and Delong were absent. In the House there were 34 votes in favor and 40 against. Nobody attempted a very strong defense of the commission.

Assemblyman Cram of Alameda introduced a bill on Monday making train-wrecking a capital offense. Railroad-wrecking remains, as before, a high art, and Jay Gould will be safe from prosecution should he visit California when Cram's bill is on the statute book.

THE HOUSE AND ITS MEMBERS. Nobody, excepting the deluded and absent wives of members, expects the Legislature to adjourn at the end of its sixty-day limit. The members are not built that way. And valuable time has been wasted by men who have to perfection the art of saying a few things in many words. In the beginning of the session there were some who were inclined to regard the Assembly as a practice school for volubility and they spoke to every bill except their wash bill. But these men have been given the lie by the Legislature, and so they sit down and wonder how the Legislature does its work. Chief of these offenders was Reese Clark, the ungrammatical statesman from Yolo, who defends people for murder, while at the same time he commits atrocious crimes on the statute book. "raises" to a point of order, he pronounces "put" as though it had the same root as "putty," and he refers to the great prima donna as "Pat-eye."

NESTOR A. YOUNG. At the beginning of the session the telegraph editor of a San Francisco daily had these words to handle in a dispatch: "Nestor A. Young of San Diego." He couldn't make it out, and thought a word was missing; so he made the dispatch say "Nestor, a young man from San Diego," and the joke was enjoyed at the State Capitol. Young has a sort of contradictory name, since "Young" is quite the antonym of "Nestor," though it is not so peculiar in this respect as "Noyes," a name which comprises at once a negative and affirmative answer. For one of the few members of the House who has legislative experience, Young has been very quiet. His principal speech this session was in committee when he lectured on "San Jacinto" county. But the San Jacinto man will not be quiet through the session. He is getting himself in readiness for an eruption of the mouth.

STREETER AND OTHERS. Young and Streeter do not "hitch," to use a piece of livery-stable English. Streeter, whose home is in San Bernardino county, gets his San Diego ideas from a kicking allusion of the latter city to his own. Young has been very quiet. His principal speech this session was in committee when he lectured on "San Jacinto" county. But the San Jacinto man will not be quiet through the session. He is getting himself in readiness for an eruption of the mouth.

Marion of Los Angeles is the side-by-side neighbor of A. Guy Smith of Orange. They represent divergent interests on county division matters. Smith would make Pomona a half-sister of Orange, taken out of the original flesh of Los Angeles. Marion is an energetic fellow, while Smith wears the most complacent expression of any member of the Legislature.

PENNSYLVANIA FOR TEACHERS. Assemblyman Galbraith, who used to be a teacher in the Oakland High School, has introduced a bill to provide pensions for teachers. Galbraith is a handsome enough to be popular with the schoolmarm. If anything was needed to complete his popularity he has already put in the strongest kind of claim for the deficiency. The general nature of his bill is that twenty-five years service will entitle a public-school teacher entitled the veteran to a pension. The school teacher is to be retired on half-pay, the same being computed by taking the average annual salary of such person for five years and dividing it by two. A person who has taught the young ideas for twenty years may be retired on one-third salary if the retirement was necessary because of incapacity certified to by a county superintendent or city physician.

THE PRESENT ASPECT.

It is the purpose of the San Jacinto people to push their bill as rapidly as possible. In this way they will have the aid of the San Bernardino people. Riverside will protest, of course, and as vigorously as possible, for with San Jacinto as a county where will Riverside be as a county seat? The Pomona people do not feel very happy, and they regard the treatment of their goddess by the irreverent Assembly committee as impious. The Pomona men who are classically-minded take a little comfort in reading the fine things the Latin poets said of Pomona, and regret the complication of division schemes which took away their chances. One had effect, which was of course heard of later here than in Southern California, is the refusal of Pomona and Riverside to participate in the citrus fair to be held at Los Angeles next month. Neighbors are growing unneighborly.

COUNTIES AND DIVISION.

There are two bills in the Assembly looking toward the enactment of a general law to cover county division matters. These bills are numbered respectively 338 and 621; the former was introduced by Hocking, and the other by Bruner. A short abstract may be interesting.

Hocking's bill provides as follows: A petition to be presented to the board of supervisors by two-thirds of the taxpayers of the district desiring to form a new county; the petition shall recite the reasons proposed; it shall be accompanied by the certificate of the assessors of each of the counties affected by the proposed division, showing that two-thirds of the taxpayers reside within the district; this certificate

shall show whether these taxpayers appear on the last equalized assessment rolls; the supervisors shall refuse action unless it shall appear that the proposed county contains not less than 1000 registered voters, and that the residue of the old county shall have not less than 1600 voters left. The county clerk's certificate shall be evidence in this behalf. The petition shall set forth the nature of the action proposed, the proposed boundaries, the proposed boundaries of the five supervisor districts; also that two-thirds of the taxpayers desire it, and that a population of 8000 will remain in the mother county; that the new county shall not have less than 5000 people; that no boundary line shall come within less than five miles of the county seat of any county affected thereby. The supervisors shall certify to the Secretary of State and then the Governor shall appoint a census enumerator, who shall, with his deputies, receive a compensation of 5 cents per name. After a few other steps, the Governor shall issue a proclamation that the new county has been formed, and shall appoint five supervisors; when an election shall be called, at which county officers and a county seat shall be chosen. Other sections in this bill provide for surveys, assignment of court proceedings, assignment of debts and liabilities, etc., etc. The new county must have at least 600 square miles.

THE OTHER BILL. The other bill (Bruner's) has the following main points: A petition to the Governor shall be signed by not less than 500 electors who are also taxpayers; the petition shall set forth the proposed boundaries, state the number of inhabitants (which shall be 5000 or over) and designate the name of the county. The county clerk shall certify to the registration, etc. There must be 8000 people left in the old county. On receiving the petition, signed and verified, the Governor shall appoint three commissioners, who shall duly call an election at which also a county seat shall be chosen. To create a new county a two-thirds vote shall be necessary. Then follow formal steps for the organization of the new county. NINETEEN.

WATTERSON AND HILL.

THE EDITOR SAYS HE WROTE THAT LETTER.

Hill's Utterances on the Subject Sharply Criticised—A Nice Row in the Democratic Camp.

By Telegraph to The Times. LOUISVILLE (Ky.), Feb. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] On returning to this city this afternoon Henry Watterson, in response to a request of the Associated Press; and in answer to hundreds of telegrams which have come to Louisville, made a statement for publication regarding the letter written to Gov. Hill, and given in these dispatches two days ago. Mr. Watterson says he did write the letter to Hill and was impelled to do so by motives the sincerest and most disinterested. He says there appeared in many papers last Sunday a sensational account of how a caucus of United States Senators had resolved upon retiring Gov. Hill from the Presidential arena, of how Watterson had been selected as the instrument and how he had dispatched a letter potent enough to alter Hill's plans. That was so absurd and did such injustice to both Hill and himself that he thought there could be no objection on the part of anybody to the publication of the truth which flatly contradicted it.

"I confess I am surprised," said Watterson, "that the Governor should make such haste to disavow and disown such a course, which, however prompted, gratified every Democrat in the United States outside of the State of New York, removing him from the field of a mere political self-seeker, and placing him in the front rank of statesmen having the good of their country and party at heart. I am deeply distressed by the knowledge that Gov. Hill should regard my plain but friendly words as impertinent and insulting. I cannot help thinking that the same words might be with propriety addressed to him or any Democratic aspirant by the humblest Democrat in line, and I still hold that, annoyed by publication which has annoyed me as well, he has proceeded upon a misapprehension of the facts of the case. Neither in the writing or the printing of my letter was there any purpose to take advantage of him, and least of all to do him injustice. 'I am no man's man' and exist in no man's interest," he said, "and I have no interest in a Democrat, which has passed a lifetime in the service of principles and policy, from which I never sought the slightest personal recognition. I am only humiliated by the reflection that this service was not sufficient in the estimation of Gov. Hill to protect against his displeasure, and that in the harsh construction which he puts upon a genuine and not forged letter he visits me with what I must regard as unwarranted suspicion."

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—At a late hour tonight an Associated Press reporter called at the Hotel Normandy to interview Gov. Hill on the Watterson letter. A retainer of the statement that the Governor had not received the letter was all that could be learned. He would be pleased to see a reporter in the morning.

A morning paper has what purports to be an interview with the Governor in which he says: "Certain it is I never received the letter if it was written. If I had I should have replied to it, notwithstanding its impudent tone. I shall await fuller information as to its authenticity before giving it further notice."

California Gets the Go-by. CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—It is understood tonight that Director-General Davis has decided upon his nominees for chiefs of the Bureau of Agriculture and Mining. The names will not be made public officially until after confirmation by the directors. The horticultural chief, it is believed, will not be from California. J. J. Reynolds is considered a strong probability.

A Baltimore and Ohio Deal. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—President Inman of the Richmond Terminal Company denies that he holds an option on the Baltimore and Ohio stock, but admits that negotiations have been held with the Richmond Terminal by which the Baltimore and Ohio stock.

Samuel Morey Dead. BOSTON, Feb. 12.—News is received here of the death in Nashua, N. H., of Samuel Morey, who came into prominence during the Garfield-Hancock presidential campaign of 1880. He was arrested in connection with the famous "Morey Chinese letter."

TRAILING BANDITS.

Pursuit of the Alila Train-Robbers.

Tracked into The Coast Range Mountains and Surrounded.

Several Posses Closing in on Them—Their Escape Improbable.

The Visalia Grand Jury Finds an Indictment Against Messenger Haswell for Shooting Fireman Radcliff.

By Telegraph to The Times.

STOCKTON, Feb. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Deputy Sheriff Vogel-sang of Fresno county, who accompanied Sheriff Kay of Tulare on a chase for the train-robbers, stopped here a few hours today on his way home from San Luis Obispo. He says there was no shooting done in following the robbers, and the officers had no sight of the men. Two of the robbers went direct from Alila westward to the coast range and are now supposed to be in the mountains surrounded by officers. All the passes are guarded and there are hopes of catching the men, but they have the advantage of being at home in that rough country.

Vogelsang says the robbers lost their way in trying to follow the road south of Tulare lake, and but for that loss of time would have passed Dudley post-office near the mountains before daylight. They did not reach there till 11 o'clock on the day after the robbery, and hurried by and into the hills. Their trail was lost in Choleum Valley, but the officers expect to find it again. There is no doubt the men followed were the train robbers.

Sheriff Kay and a man who knows the robbers and Vogel-sang and another man followed the trail as far as they could in vehicles and came out at Santa Margarita, six miles from San Luis Obispo. They returned home by rail. The sheriff of Kern county was close behind the robbers at one time. Other sheriffs and constables are in the hills, and Vogel-sang believes they will run down the fugitives very soon.

The robbers, when last heard from, crossed a valley in the coast range, which is six miles wide and forty miles long, and they were seen by a number of sheep men and by men at Dudley. They tried to keep out of sight, frequently making long detours. They rode good horses, which were not shot. At one camp they made a fire and burned clothing, the remains of which were found by the officers. The descriptions published agree with those given by the men who have seen the robbers on their way to the hills.

VISALIA, Feb. 12.—The Grand Jury has indicted C. C. Haswell, the express messenger, for shooting Fireman Radcliff at the time of the recent train-robbery at Alila. When the robbers ordered Haswell to surrender, he opened fire on them, and during the fusillade which followed Radcliff was killed.

Sheriff Kay returned today from pursuit of the train robbers. He tracked them to the coast mountains where he believes they are surrounded by officers.

KILLED HIS COMRADE.

A Soldier Shoots His Comrade at the Presidio.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Private Albert Blackman of Battery B, Fifth Artillery, shot and killed Gottlieb Nounenman, second cook of the company, at Presidio, this morning. Blackman surrendered himself to the police and was locked up. The men had a dispute over the conduct of Private Goodson, a new man, in going to the cook's quarters against the rules.

It seems that at supper time last night Private Goodson was eating his dinner in a room off of the kitchen in quarters, together with Private Blackman. Goodson desiring some further food, left the table and entered the kitchen, but was ordered to leave by Chief Cook Sullivan. This led to words between the two men and Sullivan followed Goodson into his quarters. Blackman, hearing the angry words, informed Sullivan it was not right to talk to Goodson in that manner. The talk became general between May, Blackman and Nounenman. Finally May and Nounenman left. Blackman, fearing they meant to do him harm later on, left the Presidio and came into town, procuring a Smith and Wesson 38-calibre revolver. Returning to the Presidio about 8:30 o'clock, Blackman went to bed, and at an early hour this morning the inhabitants of the Presidio were startled by hearing two pistol shots in rapid succession. It was soon learned that Nounenman was dead. Blackman fled from the reservation after firing the second shot, and went to the Folk-street station and surrendered himself. He claimed to have acted in self-defence.

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The Times Premium Atlas of the World. A complete five-dollar atlas of the world free! This is what the Times-Mirror Company offers to every person sending one year's cash subscription to THE DAILY TIMES—\$10.20 in the city or \$9.00 by mail. The same offer is made for five subscriptions to the WEEKLY MIRROR and \$10.00 in cash. When the atlas is sent by mail thirty cents postage will be added. This atlas has been specially published upon the order of this company, by the great publishing house of Rand McNally & Co., Chicago, and is uniform with the standard atlas published by them, except that it contains a double-page map of California and bears upon its title page the legend: "THE LOS ANGELES TIMES ATLAS OF THE WORLD." We offer it as the most costly and valuable premium ever given for a single newspaper subscription. This great premium is now ready for delivery to our patrons.

Auction. Furniture—Rhoades & Reed will sell, Saturday, 2 p.m., corner Second and Broadway, the stock of furniture from V. E. Brown, comprising Bedroom Suits, Parlor Suits, Upholstered Furniture, Beds, Lounges, Chairs, Stands, Carpets, etc.

The Italy of America—Arrangements are fully completed now by which excursionists can go to Italy, the Hotel del Corrado every Saturday, leaving First-st. depot at 8:15 a.m., returning at 4 p.m. the following Monday including two and a half days' board and room at the hotel, all for \$11.00.

FORSYTHE SUSTAINED

The Suspended Officer to be Reinstated.

His Conduct at Wounded Knee Approved at Washington.

Gen. Miles's Arrangement of the Colonel's Course Disregarded.

Secretary Proctor Finds that the Troops Were Well Handled and Behaved with the Utmost Gallantry.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The Secretary of War today made public the report of the investigation of the battle at Wounded Knee, particularly with reference to Col. Forsythe's conduct on that occasion. The report of the court of inquiry is indorsed by Maj. Gen. Miles under date of January 31. He says in part:

Col. Forsythe had received repeated warnings as to the desperate and deceitful character of Big Foot's band of Indians, and repeated orders as to the exercise of constant vigilance to guard against surprise or disaster under all circumstances. These warnings and orders were unheeded and disregarded by Col. Forsythe. He had been warned that this particular band contained many of the most desperate and deceitful characters of the Sioux nation, and that religious excitement made them peculiarly dangerous. Under these circumstances, the apparent indifference and security of the officer in command of the troops at Wounded Knee is incomprehensible and inexcusable. Not a single company was so disposed as to deliver its fire upon the warriors without endangering the lives of some of their own comrades.

It is difficult to conceive how a worse disposition of troops could be made. The testimony goes to show that most of the troops were forced to withhold their fire, leaving the bulk of the affair to fall upon two companies, and such warriors as had not been killed broke through the lines and reached the camp of the women and children. The battery of four Hotchkiss guns had until then been useless, the friction primers having been removed from the guns by order of the captain commanding the battery lest the gunners might in their excitement discharge the pieces and destroy their own comrades. These guns were now opened on the Indian camp, even at that time placing in peril Troops C and D of the Seventh Cavalry, which was obliged to retreat for some distance owing to the fire from these guns and small arms in other portions of the command. The fact that the large number of 106 warriors were without firearms when the outbreak occurred, is shown by the evidence that forty-eight guns had been taken from the tepees, and a personal search of twenty or more warriors resulted in finding them unarmed. This fact, taken in connection with the extremely injudicious disposition of the troops and the large number of casualties among the Indians, constrains the belief that some casualties were suffered at the hands of our own men. The fatal disposition of the troops was such at the outset, as to render it almost a great measure the immense disparity of strength, and would have been inexcusable in the face of an armed and desperate foe, even had no special warnings and orders been received from the higher authority. I can only partially account for the singular apathy and neglect of Col. Forsythe upon the subject of his indifference to and contempt for repeated and urgent warnings received by him from the division commander, or by his incompetence and his entire inexperience in the responsibility of exercising a command where judgment and discretion are required.

I also forward herewith the report of Capt. Baldwin, Fifth Infantry, concerning the finding of the bodies of women and children three miles from the scene of battle. This report indicates the nature and results of the unfortunate affair—results which are viewed with the strongest disapproval by the undersigned.

(Signed) J. A. MILLS,

Major-General, Commanding.

Gen. Schofield submitted the case to the Secretary of War with the endorsement that the interests of the service do not demand a longer continuance of Col. Forsythe's suspension. In his judgment the conduct of the officer was well worthy of the commendation bestowed by him in the first telegram after the engagement.

In returning the papers to the major-general commanding, the Secretary reviews the testimony as to the surrender, and comments upon the sullen character of the band, and that it was imperatively necessary to prevent the escape of these desperadoes. During the process of disarming, the troops appear to have been well disposed to prevent an outbreak which was not and could not have been anticipated even in dealing with Indians. The Secretary says:

Nothing illustrates the madness of the outbreak more forcibly than the fact that their first fire was so directed that every shot that did not kill a soldier must have gone through their own village. There is little doubt that the first killing of women and children was by this first fire of the Indians themselves. They made a rush to break through and around the flag of Troop K, commanded by Capt. Wallace, and reached the tepees where many of them had left their wives with the squaws, and continued firing from among their own women and children, and when they started from their camp their women and children were mingled with them. The women and children were never away from the immediate company of the men. After the latter broke from the circle many of them, men and women, got on their knees and begged for mercy, distinguishing a buck from a squaw at a little distance when mounted. The men fired from among the women and children in the rear, and such Indians were repeatedly given by both officers and non-commissioned officers not to shoot squaws or children, and the men were cautioned individually that not a single Indian was to be killed. The situation was a desperate one. The firing by the troops was entirely directed against the men in the circle and in a direction opposite from the tepees, until the Indians after their brief, mingled with their women and children, thus exposing them to the fire of the troops and as a consequence some were probably killed or wounded, a fact universally regretted by the officers and men of the Seventh Cavalry. The unfortunate phase of the affair grew out of circumstances for which the Indians themselves were entirely responsible.

Maj. Whiteside emphatically declares that at least fifty shots were fired by the Indians before the troops returned the fire. Several special instances of human effort to save the lives of the enemy. It is easy to see the saving of women and children were noted. No doubt the position of the troops made it necessary for some of them to withhold their fire for a time in order not to endanger the lives of comrades, but both Maj. Kent and Capt. Baldwin concur in finding that the evidence of the facts establish that not a single Indian was killed or wounded by his fellows. This fact, and indeed the conduct of both officers and men through the whole affair, demonstrates an exceedingly satisfactory state of discipline in the Seventh Cavalry. Their behavior was characterized by skill, coolness, discretion and forbearance, and reflects the highest possible credit upon the regiment, which sustained a loss of one officer and twenty-five enlisted men killed, and three officers and thirty-two enlisted men wounded. The situation at Wounded Knee Creek was a very unusual one, far more difficult than that involved in an ordinary battle, where the only question of gaining the day is the ability to make the lives of the enemy. It is easy to make plans when we look backward, but in the light of actual conditions as they appeared to the command-

ing officer, there does not seem to be anything in the arrangement of the troops requiring adverse criticism on the part of the department. I therefore approve of the enforcement of the major-general commanding that the interests of the military service do not demand any further proceedings in this case. By direction of the President, Col. Forsythe will resume command of his regiment.

RICHARD PROCTOR,

Secretary of War.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—Gen. Miles, when asked today whether he had anything to say in regard to Col. Forsythe's reinstatement, said: "I know nothing about the action taken at Washington. I do not care to make any statement in regard to it, nor do I care to review the case. What I did I would do again under the same circumstances."

WHISKY AND DYNAMITE

STRONG CHAIN OF EVIDENCE AGAINST GIBSON.

He Will be Prosecuted First by the Federal Government and then by the State of Illinois.

By Telegram to The Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] A morning paper has the following telegram from Washington:

President Greenhut of the Whisky Trust, is inclined to be skeptical about the report of the arrest of Gibson, secretary, for conspiracy, and has telegraphed to Chicago for facts. He knew of nothing Gibson was doing which would not bear the light of day, and he thought the fuss had probably been made over some trivial matter. He was certain that there was nothing which could in any way involve the trust, whatever Gibson's individual actions might have been. Dr. Kish, who is also connected with the trust, thought it likely the whole business was a repetition of the dynamite scare in Shufeldt's distillery two or three years ago and perhaps the work of somebody's imagination. Possibly Gibson had been doing some loose talking without meaning any harm, but if he has been trying to bribe anybody to commit a unlawful act, Dr. Kish said the officers of the trust wanted to know it, as they did not encourage that kind of work.

It developed today that it was about the 10th of January when Gibson delivered the explosive to Dewar, and Gibson daily has been expecting news of the carrying out of the plot. Since the 10th Gibson has written several letters to Dewar and sent him several telegrams. All these are in possession of the authorities. Of these the latter says: "He frequently admonished Dewar that he was not using the dispatch he ought to in the matter. Last Monday the department dictated a decoy letter to Gibson having Dewar write it. The letter was to the effect that (Dewar) had made several attempts to carry out the plot and failed on account of the liquid. He said he thought it had lost its virtue. He instructed Gibson to come to Chicago on Wednesday and bring a new bottle of the stuff. He also told him to bring evidence that he intended to pay him for the job. Gibson answered by telegram that he would come to Chicago on Wednesday morning. He did so and was arrested. The contents of the grip were a shirt, a few collars, a bottle of liquid and 100 shares of the whisky trust stock assigned to Dewar. "It was a part of the deal to pay Dewar with stock," said Hart, "and he evidently brought the bonds to show Dewar and spur him on to do the deed."

United States District Attorney Gilchrist says the only offense under the federal statutes for which Gibson can be tried is offering a bribe to a federal officer. The extreme penalty for this is three years' imprisonment. There are several State laws under which he can be indicted, but after a conference with the State's attorney today it was decided that the State would not meddle with the case until the Federal Government has finished its prosecution.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 12.—George Gibson, secretary of the Whisky Trust, arrived here last night from Chicago, and has been at the Trust headquarters all day. He denies that he is guilty of the charge brought against him, and says that while not ready yet to make a public statement, when he ferrets out the whole thing the affair will have a different aspect.

Before the Coinage Committee today, Frederick Fraley, president of the National Board of Trade, and Joe L. Cook, financial editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, made long arguments against free coinage. Mr. Fraley moved an adjournment until next Tuesday, and immediately the old trouble as to when the hearing should cease was revived. After much discussion it was agreed to meet tomorrow.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

The Anniversary Observed in Eastern Cities.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The fifth annual dinner of the Republican Club commemorative of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was held at Delmonico's tonight. The speech of the evening was that of venerable Hannibal Hamlin in response to the toast "The Surviving Standard-bearer of 1860."

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 12.—Lincoln's birthday was that chosen for the fourth annual convention of the Ohio League of Republican Clubs, and the session was held in this city. The event of the occasion was a banquet in Memorial Hall tonight. Three hundred guests were present. Congressman Ashley responded to the toast, "Abraham Lincoln." Hon. Wm. McKimley responded to the toast, "An American Tariff for the American People."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Another "Jack the Ripper" Case in London.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] At an early hour this morning the body of a young woman was found in Chambers street, horribly mutilated with an instrument. It is undoubtedly another "Jack the Ripper" case. A large force of police is working on the case.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN.

FOLKESTONE, Feb. 12.—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, upon their arrival here from Boulogne-sur-Mer, voluntarily surrendered themselves to the police authorities. Shortly after their arrest, O'Brien and Dillon were taken to London.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The prisoners will be kept at Portland Yard until morning. They have been visited by many friends, including Parnell and Sexton.

Count Von Moltke compels all the members of his household to spend at least an hour each day in the open air, even if the rain be pouring.

Emin Pasha is awake again, and is reported to have won a battle with African hostiles.

AT WASHINGTON.

Sioux Have a Talk with The Great Father.

The President Gives them Some Parting Advice.

Favorable Outlook for the Hawaiian Cable Project.

A Suggestion That the Government Purchase the Rich Mineral Lands Which the Navajo Indians Possess.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The Indian chiefs now in the city called at the White House this afternoon and paid their respects to the President.

The President pointed out the folly of their going to war with the whites and made it very plain that if they made any more trouble they would be punished. He told them they must teach their young men not to be warriors, but citizens, and endeavor to earn their own living by some peaceful industry. The Government, he said, would protect and encourage every Indian who is disposed to be peaceful and industrious. The Indians then shook hands with the President and withdrew.

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE.

A Favorable Report to be Made to the House.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has agreed, though not unanimously, to report to the House with some modifications, the bill to incorporate the Pacific Cable Company. The principal change made was to reduce from \$200,000 to \$150,000 the sum to be paid to the company annually for fifteen years by the United States Government after the cable is completed and open for business.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Proposed Purchase of Mineral Lands From the Navajos.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Acting Secretary Chandler, of the Interior Department, today sent to the House a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending that an item be inserted in the Indian Appropriation Bill to enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Navajo Indians in New Mexico and Arizona for such changes in their reservation boundaries as may be deemed desirable. The commission calls attention to the fact that for more than two years rumors have been rife of the existence of rich gold and silver deposits in the Navajo mountains within the Navajo reservation, and the Indians have been watching with keen apprehension the visits made by whites to the place for the purpose of prospecting; also the statements in local newspapers to the effect that a determined purpose exists to gain possession of the mines, whether the Indian title is extinguished or not.

The President has nominated as postmasters: Laura E. Edwards, Truckee; Griffith Davis, Seattle.

Conferees on the Fortifications Bill have agreed to an appropriation for the purchase of steel for eight, ten and twelve-inch, high-power, coast-defense guns at \$800,000, the amount fixed by the Senate. The House recedes from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate reducing the appropriations for the construction of batteries for the defense of San Francisco and other harbors from \$1,000,000 to \$750,000. The Senate recedes from its amendment striking out the appropriation of \$160,000 for a torpedo station at Yerba Buena Island, Cal.

The President has granted amnesty in the case of John Farrell, convicted in Utah of bigamy.

Before the Coinage Committee today, Frederick Fraley, president of the National Board of Trade, and Joe L. Cook, financial editor of the Philadelphia Public Ledger, made long arguments against free coinage. Mr. Fraley moved an adjournment until next Tuesday, and immediately the old trouble as to when the hearing should cease was revived. After much discussion it was agreed to meet tomorrow.

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HOTEL DEL

CORONADO

EXCURSIONS

ARE

VERY CHEAP.

INCLUDING

2½ DAYS

Room and Board.

WHERE TO LOCATE YOUR HOME.

An equable climate is conceded to be the most conducive to health and longevity. This can be obtained in the greatest degree near the coast, and of all the beautiful and desirable situations, combining climate, delightful view of mountains, plain and sea, with a rich and productive soil, East San Jose is scarcely equaled and nowhere surpassed. This is the home of the olive and lemon, and all deciduous trees flourish abundantly. One acre, two acres, five acres, ten acres, or city lots, can be purchased in this lovely spot, at moderate prices, and easy terms to those who will improve. Call or address R. A. CRIPPEN & SON, owners, 211 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, or A. S. LANE, East Santa Monica.

Oranges, Roses, Strawberries.

4000 Home-grown, clean and thrifty Navel orange trees at reasonable prices. We make a specialty of growing the best quality of fruit, and guarantee them to live.

1000 Two-year-old roses in bloom; over forty of the choicest varieties; 25¢ to 50¢ each.

20,000 market berry; only 15¢ per thousand. See R. A. CRIPPEN, Monterey Road, S. Pasadena, near Alabama and Pasadena streets, or R. A. CRIPPEN, 211 S. Broadway, L. A.

AUCTION!

AT LOS ANGELES.

Wednesday, Feb. 13, 11 a.m.

RHOADES & REED,

Corner of Second and Broadway.

4 Miller Cows, 1 Cunningham Coupe, 2 Miller Hacks, 4 Cunningham Hacks, 3 Kimball Hacks, 3 Coupes, 1 Milburn & Co. Standing Top Carriage.

The surplus stock of the City Cab and Carriage Co. is offered and will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, February 13, at the highest bidder without reserve.

These Carriages have had but little use and are as good as new.

R. H. H. MATLOCK,

Auctioneer.

SEED POTATOES!

H. J. HASTINGS,

103 N. Spr. St., - - - - - Ro m 10,

LOS ANGELES.

Notice for Publication of

Time for Proving Will, etc.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT,

State of California, county of Los Angeles,

vs. In the matter of the estate of Eddy

Notice is hereby given that Friday, the 13th

day of February, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m.

of said day, are the court of said Court, De-

partment No. 1, in the County of Los Angeles,

city of Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles,

State of California, will hear the application

of Robert C. Owens and Henry L. Owens,

praying that a document now on file in said

Court, purporting to be the last will and

testament of the said deceased, be admitted to

probate and that letters testamentary be is-

sued thereon to said Robert C. Owens and

Henry L. Owens, at which time and place all

persons interested therein may appear and

contest the same.

Dated February 24 1891.

T. H. WARD,

County Clerk.

By M. J. Ashmore, Deputy.

R. W. Wilson,

Attorney for Petitioner.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

A Magnificent Temple to be Built in

Chicago—Other Items.

A handsome building, known as the

Pythian temple, is soon to be erected at

the corner of Oakdale avenue and Clark

street, in Lake View, a part of Chicago, at

a cost of \$300,000. It will contain a the-

atre, storerooms and a number of apart-

ments for the Knights of Pythias. The

Knights will have a lodge room, banquet

hall, drill hall, committee room and an

rooms. The theatre will seat 1,400 per-

sons. The stock company in charge of the

enterprise expects the temple to be an

architectural ornament to Lake View.

The least or minimum fee as charter

members in organizing a Knights of Pythias

lodge in Iowa is \$10 for each petitioner.

No lodge can be legally instructed where a

less amount is collected from each.

A temple of the Pythian sisters is about

to be organized and instituted at Oka-

loosa, Ia.

The supreme lodge has given its sanction

to the Pythian lodge which will be estab-

lished at Gallatin, Tenn., under the man-

agement of the grand jurisdiction of Ten-

nessee.

The National Weekly says Aldine Lodge, K. of P. of Chicago, has taken a new de-

parture. It pays as a funeral benefit an

amount equal to \$1 for each member of

the lodge, which now amounts to some

\$225, and will soon be \$300.

A lodge of Knights of Pythias is now

being organized at Sydney, New South

Wales.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Germania Lodge, of San Francisco, "the

Pride of the Pacific Slope"—Notes.

Germania lodge, of San Francisco, insti-

tuted eleven years ago, well deserves the

title which the Reporter has conferred

upon it—"the Pride of the Pacific Slope."

It has now a membership of 344. It pays

a weekly sick benefit of \$10, furnishes phy-

sicians to its members free, keeps disabled

brothers in good standing, pays the dues

and assessments of all of its members

when they reach the age of 60; pays \$50 to

a member on the death of his wife. These

are but a few of the excellent features

adopted by this lodge. During its exist-

ence it has paid over \$17,000 in sick benefits

and donations to its members and their

families, and has nearly \$8,000 in bank. It

is composed largely of Germans, the ritual

being worked in that language.

The net gain in membership during Sep-

tember was 1,250, making the total mem-

bership Oct. 1, 67,069.

This order, up to Nov. 13, 1890, had paid

to the widows and orphans of the deceased

SENATOR AND SOLONS.

Some Caustic Comments by
Arthur McEwen.

THE BENEFACTOR OF HIS KIND

How He Has Degraded California
Politics—How He Has Degraded
Legislation—Where Bribery is a
Commonplace—Cinching Bills.

The following portion of Arthur McEwen's San Francisco letter was omitted from the Express of Saturday: "For the better part of a week I have been at Sacramento observing and mingling with the members of the Legislature. The experience does not cause one to fall in love with his State or refresh his faith in republican institutions. Undoubtedly this gathering, in the matters of manners, dress and regard for personal cleanliness, is superior to most others which have sat here for a good many years; but when all is said that can be said in its favor it makes a melancholy showing. If there be such an educated intelligence in the members of the Legislature, of the hundred and twenty men in the Senate and Assembly there are barely half a dozen who can rise and speak sensibly and grammatically. The rest are either men of chair-bolters or rampant blockheads, given to a style of oratory that would get a schoolboy whipped by any judicious teacher. It would be hard to round up anywhere, even from among the laborers on the streets of the city, or the farners of the interior, an equal number of men with less intelligence, less dress than the herd of rural clerks, storekeepers and similar politicians, who have been sent here to make and amend the laws of a great State.

In the Assembly there are two or three lawyers who have clear heads and know what they are about; in the Senate there are as many level-headed men. These are the few who are followed by the brainless flock, when outside influence is not exerted in a contrary direction. When oratory is on the carpet human endurance is exhausted, and everybody who can escape from the chambers does so; for every fool who has a loud voice and has learned his style from listening to stump campaigners and country preachers, rises on his hind hoofs and performs, moved thereto partly from vanity and partly by a desire to let his constituents see that he is neither idle nor afraid to talk right out before any audience, no matter how imposing. It is dreadful to listen to these half-headed creatures, not one in a score of whom has a single word to say on any subject that has not been belabored within the House by somebody else.

Time was when California sent her bright men to the Legislature—men who had made their mark at the bar, in politics, in literature, in science. The petty political parasite who has failed to be nominated for county clerk, justice of the peace or some other little local office, is mollified by being put on the legislative ticket—so the Legislature has become the waste-dump for the majority of both parties. It would of course be unendurable to expect the present Legislature to be up even to the low average of recent years. The great majority of its members were nominated and elected for just one purpose—to vote for Leeland Stanford for United States Senator. They had to promise to do so before they were selected, and Stanford's agents made certain by inquiry that they could be depended on to stand by their engagement. The resultant aggregation of talent and purity is therefore one of the many benefactions for which the State is indebted to the great and good man who consents to let himself be used in the Senate of the United States.

It is a strange dispensation of Providence that one who is himself the embodiment of virtue should be the cause of so much evil, but it is nevertheless a fact that this Benefactor of his Kind has done more to degrade California politics than all other malign factors combined. As Brother Huntington put it, a man couldn't run for constable in any district, from San Diego to San Francisco, without first visiting the railroad offices at the corner of Fourth and Townsend streets, to get permission to run. The good Mr. Stanford has been to assure himself that only right-minded persons should seek office that he has made it his unselfish business to inquire into the qualifications of all aspirants. The steps of his chambers, therefore, have become the starting-point for all such citizens as wished to be Congressmen, judges and other State or county officials. "Before a man can seek public honor in California," said a wicked and ambitious man who had come unsuccessful from a visit to the Shrine, "it is necessary that he should surrender his personal honor, and hand his self-respect over into the keeping of Leeland Stanford."

Owing to the slender abilities of this Legislature, the members who, to employ Sacramentoese, are "out for the stuff" have not done very well. However, around the lobbies are Sam Raley, Buckner, aid and partner, Martin Kelly, Phil Crummins and other professional politicians to whom a session of the Legislature is usually the harvest season. Such men devise bills which bring the representatives of rich corporations to the capital to learn how much it will cost to be let alone. Some of these bills have their purpose so plainly marked upon their faces, that the motive of their introduction is as obvious as that of the colored citizen who performs on the Chinese gong at railroad eating stations.

It gives one the mental gauge of the Legislature in a striking way when an armed delegation of stockholders and their attorneys answer the summons and come rushing up from San Francisco. The well-dressed, bright-eyed, alert business men and lawyers look like gentlemen in comparison with the Senators and Assemblymen. You see these visitors buttonholing, trading, dining and smilingly deferring to the rat-faced nobodies to whom they would not speak under ordinary circumstances. I observed a lawyer who is dignity itself in court, and who is a social ornament of the Pacific Union Club, chatting and laughing in an ingratiating way at a hotel bar with a brute-hungry ruffian whom he would enjoy sending to State Prison.

BUSINESS.

Money, Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

New York, Feb. 12.—Money—On call, easy; closing offered at 3 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—5007.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet, firm; 60-day bills, 4.50; demand, 4.58.

New York, Feb. 12.—The stock market today was inclined to be heavy though displaying a firm undertone throughout the forenoon, but in the afternoon it gave way materially under the pressure of short sales.

The exposure of the dynamite plot by officers of the whisky trust was the occasion of a drive at that stock and it yielded 1 1/2. A rally occurred in the last hour, and the market closed dull and firm, something better than the lowest prices.

Government bonds were steady.

NEW YORK STOCKS AND BONDS.

[In the quotations below, where two sets of figures appear, show "Central Pacific," 34-34 1/2, the first figures refer to the noon quotations and the last to the closing quotations.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

U. S. 4s, reg., 120 N. P. pref. 73 1/2-74 1/2

U. S. 4s, 120 N. W. 105 1/2-106 1/2

U. S. 4s, 120 W. 105 1/2-106 1/2

U. S. 4s, 120 N. Y. 105 1/2-106 1/2

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ALLEN & GINTER, MANUFACTURERS, RICHMOND, VA.

ONIONS—Silver skins, 3.00@3.10; com-
mon, 2.75@3.10.

SPARAGUS—At 35¢ per box.

GREEN PEPPER—At 10¢ @ 15¢.

EGG PLANT—At 25¢ per pound.

Fruits.

PERSIMMONS—At 50¢ per box.

GRAPES—At 40¢ per box; dried at 35¢.

APPLES—40¢ per box for common, 1.00@1.50 for choice; lady apples, 1.00@1.50.

PEACHES—At 50¢ per box.

LEMONS—California, 5.00@5.50; California, 5.00@5.50.

ORANGES—California, 5.00@5.50; California, 5.00@5.50.

GRAPES—California, 5.00@5.50; California, 5.00@5.50.

PEACHES—California, 5.00@5.50; California, 5.00@5.50.

LEMONS—California, 5.00@5.50; California, 5.00@5.50.

ORANGES—California, 5.00@5.50; California, 5.00@5.50.

GRAPES—California, 5.00@5.50; California, 5.00@5.50.

PEACHES—California, 5.00@5.50; California, 5.00@5.50.

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